



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

In these times, when there is much natural excitement, and when a due vigilance is demanded on the part of every citizen, great care should be taken not to favor, in any degree, the circulation of mere rumors, calculated to increase unnecessarily the feeling which already exists. Our enemies rejoice at every indication given of fear or alarm, and take pleasure in producing that feverish state of public sentiment, which irritates and annoys. A thousand reports, without foundation in fact, are apt to be started on occasions in any degree like the present. It is the duty of our citizens to exercise caution in crediting flying reports or giving them circulation; whilst, at the same time, they should not be lulled into false security. In particular should the citizens of that part of the State lately made the scene of treason and invasion, not be subjected to the evils created by exaggerated rumors. They, we doubt not, suffer enough already—but they are strong in their own vigilance, courage, and constancy, and the event has proved, that their friends and brothers are ready to rush to their assistance, at a moment's warning, whenever danger threatens, or the case demands assistance.

The Richmond Enquirer speaking of affairs at and around Charlestown says:—"In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, it will be necessary for the people not to flock in crowds to the scene of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the borders will be most threatened with torches. Let those not under arms at the time of the hand-to-hand fighting, be a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, and Berkeley counties. There will be a full military force at the executions; but every citizen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as volunteer videttes."

News of an alarming character was received on Friday, at the War Department in a despatch from General Twiggs, now in command of the U. S. military department of Texas. It was dated at San Antonio on the 12th instant, and telegraphed from New Orleans on the 17th, (Thursday), stating that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City with the news that Cordias had had Brownsville in ashes, killing about a hundred Americans; and that he was then marching towards the Neeces, with a force of eight hundred men. Some doubts are expressed, however, as to the truth of these reports.

In reply to an inquiry from a correspondent, on the subject, we answer that we have no official information as to the acceptance by Benjamin Hallowell, of the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, to which position he was unanimously elected by the Trustees. But we believe he has accepted—and we hope he has. With such a man at head of that institution, it would flourish and become one of the best of our Colleges.

"Suspicious characters" stand but a bad chance now, in the Southern States. They are arrested wherever they are found—and a man who cannot give a proper account of himself, and is found lurking about with no visible means of support, is apt to undergo a very strict examination. This, at least, may rid us of many vagabonds, too lazy to work, and depraved enough to do mischief.

The Postmaster General in a recently published letter, takes proper notice of the gross abuses of the Franking privilege practiced by many members of Congress. The whole "franking" system, however, is liable to so many abuses, that we wish to see it entirely abolished, or most materially curtailed.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a letter from a gentleman connected with Mr. Ward's suite on his journey to Pekin, giving an account of the visit of the United States Embassy to that capital. It is the first letter ever written in Pekin by an American.

All over the State, we repeat, the Volunteer spirit is up. Companies are organizing in all the counties. This is right. Let them be well armed, and well disciplined, and well officered. Let all our young men make it a point to belong to some Volunteer company.

It is now admitted that the exposition of the views of Mr. Bates of Mo., on the subject of slavery, recently made by the St. Louis News, was without the knowledge, advice, or authority of Mr. Bates.

The Washington Constitution calls upon the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to be prompt in their attendance on the first day of the next session of Congress.

Bornham, the late Massachusetts liquor agent, has been held to bail in \$5,000, for trial on a charge of adulterating the state liquors.

Low, the balladist, expected, if the weather was favorable to his object, to embark on his trans-Atlantic trip last Saturday afternoon.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey parties have all been received and made up in Professor Bache's office.

Some of the New York papers say the singular day light meteor, last week, was as "big as a house." It was not so big here!

Gerrit Smith's insanity is said not to be hopeless. His physicians think he can be cured.

A man residing in New York attempted to cut his own head off on Wednesday night last. His wife after a brief absence, returned to their home in Gay's Court, and was horrified to find the house tracked with blood in all parts. Her husband was found in an upper room in an insensible condition from loss of blood, and with several severe gashes in the back part of his head and neck. The first impression was that a murder had been committed, or at least attempted. A careful investigation rendered it pretty certain, however, that the injured man had proceeded to the cellar, and putting his head upon a chopping block, he had attempted to decapitate himself with a cleaver. He however, avers that he fell down the cellar steps and inflicted the injuries.

A Paris correspondent gives a marvellous account of a species of ink which a Frenchman has brought from China, and which, if it can really be made, must be productive of the most mischievous consequences. The peculiar property of this ink is said to be that, although it has all the appearance of common ink when first used, it entirely disappears after a period of time and no trace of it can be found. How such a composition might be used for purposes of fraud is clear enough.

The Managers of the National Washington Monument have adopted a resolution to appeal to the patriotism of the State Governments to aid them in their noble efforts to rear a grand monument to the name and fame of Washington at the seat of government; and with that view have addressed a letter to the Governors of the several States, requesting them to lay their application before the Legislatures now in session or soon to assemble.

Capt. McClintock, in reply to some queries addressed to him in relation to the probability of the existence of any of the party of Sir John Franklin, gives his opinion that it is impossible to sustain life for any period in the region where the relics were found; that there was ammunition in abundance with the party, everything going to prove, but the country, in early spring, at least when they were there, affords no game whatsoever. Even the Esquimaux cannot live there.

The Peruvian custom of amputating the fifth toe to make the foot pointed and small, is beginning to prevail in Paris, and will of course be introduced into America! At Lima it is the rule to perform this operation on the female infant in the cradle. But a Peruvian surgeon, now advertising in Paris, offers to perform it on grown up females, warranting that they shall not be confined to the house more than one week!

The Kentucky Chapter, No. 1, of the Order of United Americans, has called a State Convention on the 9th day of January, 1860, and recommends that the convention shall provide that a national convention of the Order shall be held at the same place about the 1st of April next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The argument on the appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, in the case of "John Brown," was commenced in Richmond on Thursday, in the Supreme Court of Appeals, by Samuel Chilton, esq.—The Commonwealth will be represented by John Randolph Tucker, esq., Attorney General.

There is said to be proof in the hands of the Administration that Gov. Douglas intended taking possession of San Juan the day before Gen. Harney did; in fact, that the proposed and consummated event were only separated by twelve hours.

On Friday, in Baltimore, the jury in the case of Thomas Connerly, tried for the murder of his brother, John Connerly, rendered a verdict of manslaughter. The punishment for this crime is confinement in the Penitentiary from two to ten years.

Daniel R. Goodloe, as editor of the National Era, and representative of its proprietors, Mrs. Bailey, is announced as a candidate for the office of Printer to the House of Representatives.

John Mansfield & Co., boot and shoe dealers, in Boston, have failed. Their liabilities amount to \$200,000.

The Approaching Whig Convention. The proceedings of Opposition meetings in the various counties, held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the approaching 14th of December Convention, have been pouring upon us, with gratifying rapidity, during the past few days. We take it for granted that all the counties will act in this matter, in the course of the present month. The day for the Convention is only three and a half weeks distant, and in not a single county, should our friends omit to discharge the duty incumbent upon them. From present indications, we entertain no doubt whatever, in regard to the large size and imposing character of the Convention. We think it now evident that an overwhelming majority of the counties will be fully and ably represented, and we trust that the deliberations of the body will be characterized by moderation, wisdom, far-sightedness, and elevated and disinterested patriotism.—Rich. Whig.

INDICTED FOR SEDITION.—The Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald says: On Wednesday last the Grand Jury found a true bill on an indictment against S. Danenberg, who keeps a clothing and shoe store on Market square, for seditious language calculated to incite insurrection. The first count charged him with having used the words: "John Brown was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what an honest man would do." And the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions: "John Brown was fighting in a good cause; (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves;" and said, "that Brown did nothing but what any other honest man would do."

Danenberg left the city a few days ago, having an intimation that he had got himself into trouble.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—About 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, while a gentleman, a stranger from Virginia, was standing alone at the corner of Baltimore street and Central avenue, he was approached by two or three persons, one of whom, with a slight provocation struck him on the right cheek, and instantly after in the mouth, knocking him down. He recovered his feet and ran, leaving his hat behind him, which he has not recovered. His injuries were very severe. There was a cut on the cheek and two or three good teeth in the lower jaw. The supposition is that he was struck with brass knuckles, which have so recently become a portion of the armory of the rowdies. The gentleman is under the impression that he must have been mistaken for someone else.—Balt. Sun.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the time."

The Planos, or French Keys, where the steamship North Star got on shore on her passage to Aspinwall, are, two Keys of the Mariguana Passageway, on the route to Aspinwall, and nineteen miles west of the west end of Mariguana, one of the most northern of the Bahama Islands. This is the passage used by sailing vessels outward bound, and by steamers on their passages to and from Aspinwall. The New York Chamber of Commerce, at its last meeting, agreed to memorialize the President of the United States to apply to the British Government, to which the Island and adjacent Keys belong, to erect a lighthouse there.

A person supposed to be a female, giving the name of Anna Page, was arrested in Savannah, Ga., on Monday last, wearing very extended hoops. An examination, however, showed that the person was a male. On his examination he stated his name to be Charles Williams. The Savannah Republican says he converses freely and well, and with all of the action and delicate-toned voice of a woman. He is an exquisite counterfeiter.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, as the funeral of a colored female was passing Tenth and Girard avenue, the hearse encountered an obstruction, which forced a pin out of one of the wheels, and the hearse was overturned forcibly. The coffin was broken, and the corpse rolled out upon the street, while the driver was thrown from his box and considerably injured. The funeral train returned to the house of the deceased, as another coffin had to be obtained.

A New York correspondent of a Charleston paper says that the leading fur manufacturers of the former city have been busily working up, during the past summer, skunk skins, exclusively intended for the foreign market, where the skunk and his remarkable properties are entirely unknown. Large quantities of them go to Europe, and they are highly prized there under various fictitious and fancy names.

It is stated that scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in parts of Greenfield, Juniata and Freedom townships, in Blair county, Pa. Some families have lost as many as four children in one day from this fatal disease, and its ravages are still going on, medical skill failing to do its work. In Berks and other eastern counties it is prevailing to an alarming extent, and also in Cambria county.

The birds-nests which are esteemed so great a luxury in China, have become an article of consumption in Paris. Although the greater portion of what is consumed under that name is nothing more than fish-bone, still the genuine nest can be purchased at about \$70 per hundred weight in its crude state.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph says: "A lady had the habit of picking her teeth with pins. A trifling humor was the consequence, which terminated in a cancer. The brass and quillsilver used in making these pins will account for this circumstance. Pins are always pernicious to the teeth, and should never be used for toothpicks."

A number of officials under the Federal Administration in Philadelphia, were notified on Wednesday that their services were no longer required. Four were removed from the post office and from the custom-house, together with the mail agent running between Philadelphia and Washington.

Grace Greenwood lectured at Tremont Temple, in Boston, November 15, to an immense audience. Her subject was—"The Heroic in Common Life." She spoke of the "dress-reform" movement very contemptuously.

The jobbers of Pittsburg and Cincinnati are denouncing the practice of selling by sample the goods of merchants and manufacturers outside of those States. In Pittsburg they are determined to prosecute every person offending against the statute.

The New York Church Journal (Episcopal) denies most emphatically a story that Bishop Onderdonk is about to appeal to the civil courts to obtain relief from the pecuniary results of the sentence of suspension.

It is stated that Dr. S. G. Howe has gone to Canada. His friends disclaim any connection on his part with the late plot in Virginia.

Hon. Edward Stanley, late of North Carolina, but now of California, is said to be about to enter the ministry of the P. Episcopal Church.

The captain and crew of the ship Emily, at New York, suspected to be a slaver, have been committed to prison.

Statistics of Headache. The Medical Times and Gazette contains some interesting medical data, obtained by inquiries made in the usual course of professional experience, concerning the cause of headache. Of ninety cases cited, seventy six were females—a number which establishes pretty strongly the fact testified to by most of the old writers, that females are more subject to headache than males. Of the seventy six cases, five were single. The predisposition in the case of females is believed to originate in the nervous system—susceptibility of nervous disorder being much oftener found in the female than in the male subject. It is likely to exist in organisms which evidence a capability of so much fineness and delicacy of perception, united with so much nervousness to emotional excitement, and in which the functions of organic life are observed to be so readily wrought by passing states of thought, sensation and emotion.

Of the exciting causes, emotional disturbance has the highest number. Out of ninety cases, fifty-three declared this to be the cause of their attack; forty-eight also considered that atmospheric states were to be blamed, and twenty-five specified thunder. In regard to inheritance of the liability, in nineteen cases the mother is mentioned, in the nine father, and in twelve both parents; in all, forty gave explicit evidence of hereditary predisposition, and a few others mentioned cases in collateral branches. Out of the ninety cases only nineteen blamed their diet. As to the influence of climate, twenty nine seem very clear that they are at least liable to attacks of headache in places where the air is dry and bracing; also considered that atmospheric states were to be blamed, and twenty-five specified thunder. In eight cases warm atmosphere and three dislike it; six are in favor of sea air and four are averse to it. Fatigue is mentioned as an exciting cause by thirty-two.

CIDER-MAKING WITHOUT PRESSING.—It is stated that a man at Parkersburg, Va., is successful in making cider by the following process: He grinds the apples, and fills casks with one end open, the bottom having some sticks and straw, like a toothbrush for ashes. On the juice he pours as much water as it would yield by pressure, and that displaces the juice and sends it to the bottom, from which, after two days, it is drawn by opening the faucet, and as the cider is heavier than water, it runs off at first pure. The pomace, too, having an affinity for water, absorbs that, which displaces the natural juice, and leaves the pomace quite tasteless. This process may be useful to persons who have a few apples and no cider press.

Virginia News.

The case of the Messrs. Phillips, (now in jail for the murder of C. R. Ayres,) will come up before the Fauquier court this week.—Counsel for the accused, Messrs. Scott, Shackelford, R. Taylor Scott and P. Bell Smith, son of Gov. Smith; for the Commonwealth, Wm. H. Payne, esq. The case of the Commonwealth against Daniel Hughtlett for the killing of Gough will also come up for trial at the Court. Hughtlett has retained as counsel, R. E. Scott, Jas. V. Brooke and P. Bell Smith, esqs.

The farm in Prince William known as "Clear View," belonging to Messrs. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Wm. A. Little, and Charles Herndon, of Fredericksburg, was sold at public sale on Thursday last to John Monrore of Stafford. Clear View contains 545 acres, and was sold at \$141 per acre. Mr. M. was offered an advance directly after the sale.

Judge Clifton, whilst attending Court at New Kent county, received a severe contusion over his right eye, caused by his stumbling and falling violently against a chair-board. Whilst it incapacitated him from business, we are happy to learn that no apprehensions exist as to his early recovery.

Dwellings for rent are getting into increased demand in Winchester. Several inquiries for houses of that kind, as well as rooms for business, have been made within a few days past.

The Pork season has opened in Fredericksburg, and although there are no fixed rates as yet, sales were made on Thursday at 57 per hundred pounds. It is said that a higher figure will be the ruling rates.

The water-hole at Brooke's Station, on the railroad between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, was consumed by fire on Thursday night. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The wife of John Clarke, of Caroline county, died suddenly on Wednesday morning week.

Sweet Potatoes are in great abundance in Fredericksburg. Fifty cents per bushel is all that is demanded for them at present.

Earnest revivals of religion are in progress in some of the Methodist Episcopal congregations in Fredericksburg and adjoining counties.

John G. Saxe, of Vermont, distinguished as a literary writer of ability will deliver a poem in Fredericksburg to-night.

The volunteers in Fredericksburg, last week, offered their services to Gov. Wise.

A free negro woman has been arrested in Woodstock, on a charge of infanticide.

The Recent Excitement at Charlestown.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—Evening.—The excitement here last night was caused by the burning of a wheat stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the supposition being that Col. Davis had sent information of approaching danger. The panic of the people extended to Col. Davis, and a messenger was sent by him to the Ferry with a dispatch for the Governor, calling for any company of volunteers. This morning the fire was found to have been the work of an unknown incendiary, but no one person could be found in the county on whom suspicion could rest.

There are now one thousand men under arms, and no enemy to be found further to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon, and those sent by the way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. A. P. Shatt, with an armed posse, to Harper's Ferry, to guard the bridge and the property of the company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed both here and at Charlestown, at the precipitate action of Col. Davis in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a posse to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear in a ridiculous light before the country, and they are more than half right on that point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The government to-day ordered two thousand pounds of powder to be sent to Harper's Ferry, with a large number of Minnie rifle balls, and seven hundred shells from the Washington arsenal.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18, 10 P. M.—Dispatches just received from Charlestown say that there is no cause for alarm, and there has been no evidence of any kind of an attempt to rescue the prisoners. Some four or five suspicious characters were traced and driven off. The whole alarm is perfectly ridiculous and without foundation.

Hygienic Hints.

Hall's Journal of Health says that the tendency of India rubber shoes is to make the feet cold, thus endangering the health; hence they are useful only in walking when the ground is muddy or sloshy with melting snow. In these cases they are invaluable. When rubbers are worn on the feet, the feet should be removed from entering the house. If the rubbers have been on the feet several hours, both shoes and stockings are necessarily damp by the condensation and confinement of the perspiration; therefore all should be removed, and the naked foot held to the fire till warm and dry in every part. The same rule holds good in relation to leather boots and shoes made water proof. For common purposes leather boots and shoes are the best, it kept well blacked, with several renewals of dry socks during the day if the feet perspire profusely.

If a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature's self-protecting action, and he will effect it by her own time, and more effectively than any man can do, if he is only left alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken a cold, let him do three things: 1st, eat not an atom; 2d, go to bed and cover up in a warm room; 3d drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well within thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold, he is doing nothing to help his recovery. There is nothing that he can swallow that will do him such a turn, will run its course about a fortnight in spite of all that can be done, and medicines will only hinder a cure. "Stuff and cold starve a fever" is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; the cold never begins to get well till the fever begins to subside; and every mouthful that is swallowed feeds the fever.

SHENANDOAH NOVEMBER COURT.—The quarterly term of the Court for Shenandoah, closed on Friday last, after a session of five days.

On Friday James B. Esom, of Rockingham, was put upon his examination to answer to the charge of having committed a felony in unlawfully taking to the State of Texas, certain slaves, alleged to have been purchased of Noah S. Burner, and upon which certain creditors of said Burner had a deed of trust. The Attorney for the Commonwealth, Mr. Bird, moved for a continuance of the case, in consequence of the absence of important witnesses. After an elaborate argument by counsel, the court granted a continuance, and admitted the defendant to bail in the sum of \$4,000. This case excited much interest, and involves many serious charges.—Tenth Log'n.

John Brown, the Insurgent.

We desire to contribute our share of testimony to the true character of John Brown, now under sentence of death at Charlestown, for the numerous crimes charged against him. The following statement is furnished us by John D. Penneybaker, esq., the gentleman who has been elected to represent this District in the Senate of Virginia. We publish this statement, in order to show that this "martyr," as his abolition friends call him, has heretofore been a finished highwayman and robber.

It may be proper to state that Mr. Penneybaker's knowledge of Brown and his movements in Kansas extended up to December, 1857, at which time Mr. P. left the Territory, and heard no more of "Ossawatimie," until he developed himself again in the Harper's Ferry tragedy.—Rockingham Register.

MR. PENNEYBAKER'S STATEMENT.—I knew John Brown, or "Old Ossawatimie Brown," as we called him in Kansas. That my acquaintance with him may not be disputed, I will state the following, to the truth of which a score of reliable witnesses will testify: About two weeks or thereabouts before the battle of Black Jack, (a south-side of Kansas River), while examining ravines near Prairie City, four miles S. W. of Black Jack, I saw some eighteen or twenty men armed with Sharpe's rifles, issue from a house near by. One of their number approached my party (three in number) and hailing us, demanded our business. I replied that I was engaged in government work as Examiner, and intended to execute my duties, and should stop for no one. I thereupon rode on, leaving him to make such report as he thought fit. I camped that evening three or four miles from Prairie City. After eating supper, a proselyter, in whom I had all confidence, informed me that he had been ordered in which the country that his property had been taken, and that Brown had declared his intention of "ripping me out" that night. Having only some five or six men and no arms except pistols I concluded it "the better part" to leave immediately, sending two men with my wagons toward Leecompton, myself and the remainder going towards Westport, Mo. We had not gone far until we found we were pursued by a number of men. Twelve miles from our starting point, at Bull Creek, they gave up the chase, as we learned afterwards from Brown's men.

I learned at Westport that Capt. Parsons, somewhere in the neighborhood of Prairie City, had sent out a party to arrest Brown for the five murders he had committed on Potawatimie Creek. Some days after, with a prisoner for the U. S. authorities at Leecompton, and some twelve or fourteen men, I arrived at Black Jack, where I found Pate camped. I remained all night with him, and the next morning Brown attacked us, (although Lieut. Brockett acted in a loud tone for a conference to explain our object), with I am confident, not less than 150 men. Our force numbered 27 men, all told. After three or four hours fighting, Brown having lost one man as well as our other. His son Frederick was killed at Ossawatimie by Martin White, a free-State man who had refused to join Brown's company, and was thereupon robbed and ordered to leave the Territory. John Brown was afterwards whipped at Ossawatimie, and I believe he then left the Territory. Of his subsequent operations there I know nothing. That he, without provocation, inhumanly murdered men in their beds, I know. That he committed robbery and theft of goods and horses, I heard from his own men, and saw with my own eyes; but that he ever gave as an excuse that he was attempting to run off slaves with them, I never saw any one else. There was a slave within forty miles of Potawatimie Creek where he committed the murders, and not one of the murdered men had ever raised an arm against him.

A Tragedy in the Wilderness. Under the above head, the Detroit Free Press narrates a curious affair that lately occurred at a trapper's camp on Lake Huron. While on a hunting excursion, a young man named Bard, shot, by accident, his companion named Montour. The Free Press says: "Finding that death was approaching, he carried him to the camp again, and laid out the body on the ground, where he took him ashore, and with intense anxiety awaited the result. The old man was strong and robust, and rendered up life by slow degrees only, although racked with torture at every breath. Unable to render any assistance, his companion determined to go down to the lake shore, in the hope that some passing vessel might provisionally be near. The dying man at first besought him not to leave him, but finally consented to his departure. He accordingly got into the canoe, and paddled down the lake, but found no consolation in his way. With sad forebodings he returned to the camp, and was greeted only by the glassy eyes of dead man. His companion had rendered up his existence, and he spent the night alone with the corpse in the midst of an impenetrable and howling wilderness.

"The terrors of such a situation can only be imagined. The consequences agitated him, and the present overcame him with its horrors. What questions would be asked by the family of his dead companion? What proofs had he to substantiate his statements? There was nothing but gloom and foreboding—not even the little consolation of a silent and cloudless night, for the elements were furiously raging, and the wind howled, and the waves, heaving the dead from afar off, came howling up to the very door, and were only driven away by a blazing firebrand hurled into their midst. The morning broke on a sleepless night, and the watcher, with infinite relief, prepared to go for assistance and witnesses, feeling determined that there should at least be such testimony in his favor as could be obtained. He remained all day on the lake shore, and camped at night, and on the next day succeeded in halting a vessel, which proved to be the 'Perseverance,' the same which had brought him ashore. Having got aboard, he told his story, and obtained the assistance of the mate and two men, who returned with him to the camp, and helped to bury his dead companion. Stones were piled over the grave, to prevent the wolves from digging him up, and after collecting all the camp equipment, he left the scene of his melancholy adventure. On arriving in town, the sailors, at his request, went before Justice Ensworth, and made affidavit to the facts which came to their knowledge, the statement being designed for the satisfaction of the family and family of the deceased man, at Saginaw."

We are pleased to see that John S. Barbour, esq., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Orange and Alex. Railroad, by the Stockholders, who met in Alexandria on 3d inst. Mr. Barbour has been President of the road for the last seven years, and has discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of the company; as is evidenced by their unanimous selection of him again for the same office.—Warrenton Flag.

The Village of Herndon, in Fairfax Co.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. Herndon, Nov. 16, 1859.—My communication in regard to the location of Herndon, its condition and prospects, or its present and future, has given the enquirer the information sought, and all the papers containing that communication have been looked up and distributed.

I want to trouble you again, so as to inform all who are desirous of knowing, (and I am sure you and all Virginians will be glad to learn of the progress of the improvements within the County,) that our Village, although yet in its infancy, scarcely one year old, is making progress in growth, and is destined to make quite a noise in the world. She is already trying to imitate her older sisters in one respect, at least. Would you believe it?—She has had one shooting match, and one sad accident—from the same cause that they have them in places of more advanced age. The day of small things must not be despised. Only wait; maturity will come; and in the day of all the respectable portion of the community to use the rod of correction judiciously and firmly. The plants of evil will just spring up—they must be plucked up, rooted out, or they will overshadow and finally destroy all the good plants. Care must be taken—vicious weeds will extirpate them while young, or no fruit can be expected.

The changes for the better are going on rapidly, and a few months will work wonders in the appearance of Herndon and vicinity.

The Saw Mill purchased by Mr. Coleman, a gentleman from New York, is undergoing a complete renovation. He is erecting a large Machine Shop adjoining the Saw Mill, in which he will place a Planing Machine and Turning Lathe for the manufacture of Spokes and Hubbs, a Dig Saw, &c., &c. He intends erecting a house 50 feet long for his Saw Mill, to replace the present unsightly building, and place therein an Engine of 20 horse power to drive the machinery, besides several tenements for the accommodation of his employees, as rapidly as possible.

The Railroad intends to erect a handsome Station House in the Village. It is worthy of a good one, for there is no point of more importance between Alexandria and Leesburg than this—A considerable quantity of grain has been transported to Alexandria from this point already, and the facility of sending to market increases, the products of the contiguous country must increase in the same ratio. The goods or merchandise for Dranesville and the country for miles around, will come to this point, (if the Railroad is true to its own interest.)

A large Boarding House, it is rumored, will be erected this winter, and if so, it will bring many persons from the cities during the ensuing summer. Other improvements are talked of, and will doubtless be carried into effect at an early period.

If capital and enterprise are drawn to this point, (which must be the case,) Virginia will be proud of the system she has at last adopted, of pushing her internal improvements through her territory, and the community will decree the just mood of praise to the enterprising and persevering efforts of the projectors of this branch of these improvements. Let them, therefore, continue with energy in pressing this road to its terminus, and lands now of scarcely any value will become productive, and insure greatly to the benefit, not only of the owners of the lands, but to the comfort of the community at large, and to the solid wealth of Virginia.

MAHAN.

Letter from Fairfax County.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 18, 1859.—The people of our County endorse most cheerfully the action of the members of the Bar and Officers of the Circuit Court of Fairfax, and knowing it meets a cordial response throughout our entire community, I send you the correspondence which passed between them and the Hon. J. W. Tyler, II.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 10, 1859.

HON. JOHN W. TYLER, Dear Sir:—As the time is approaching when an election will be held for the office of Judge of this Judicial Circuit, we, the undersigned, members of the Bar of Fairfax County, and the Officers of the Court, having witnessed during the term in which you have presided, your fidelity and ability in the discharge of its varied duties, request that you will permit us to announce you as a candidate for reelection.

H. W. Thomas, Alfred Moss, Walter Powell, Wm. H. Dulany, W. L. Edwards, Geo. W. Hunter, Jr., Thomas R. Love, James Thrift, F. D. Richardson, Thomas Moore, T. J. Murray, R. H. Cockerille.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 10th inst., was handed just before I left Fairfax Court House, in which you ask that I will permit you to announce me as a candidate for reelection as Judge of this Judicial Circuit. In reply, I can only repeat what I said on a similar occasion, that if it shall be the pleasure of the people of this Judicial Circuit, to re-elect me to the office I now hold, I shall use my best exertions to discharge its duties faithfully, impartially, and to the best of my ability. Permit me to express my thanks for your favorable opinion of my services, and to add that the assurance of having discharged with fidelity, the delicate and important trust committed to me by the people of the Ninth Judicial District, is the most grateful recompense you could bestow. I am, with sentiments of regard and friendship, your obedient servant, JOHN W. TYLER.

To H. W. Thomas and others, members of the Bar, and Officers of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County.

RAILROAD DAMAGES IN CANADA.—We learn from the Eastern Argus that the manner of estimating damages caused by railroad casualties on the roads in Canada, is entirely different from that practiced in the States.—There the whole family are taken into consideration, and damages are awarded for each member of the family of the person killed or wounded. Several cases were tried at the Western Assizes in Canada last week, in which damages were sought from the Great Western Railroad Company to the families of persons killed in an accident which occurred on that road in March last, and in one case a widow who had survived the accident, but received such injuries as rendered him incapable of labor. The family of A. Braid, engineer, were awarded damages of \$4,000, the youngest daughter, \$800; for the son, \$700; for the eldest daughter \$500. The family of Rev. Mr. Fawcett received \$5,000, apportioned as follows: Jane Fawcett, \$2,500; Thomas Fawcett, \$200; Elizabeth Fawcett, \$200; Sophia Fawcett, \$200; David Fawcett, \$200; Jas. Fawcett, \$600; and Michael Fawcett, \$700. The widow and family of John McAlister received a verdict for \$5,000. The Cook, very severely injured in the accident, obtained a verdict for \$5,000.

GOOD ADVICE.—Lord Brougham, in a late speech upon the dubious relations between France and England, said:—"We don't distrust our neighbors